THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,449, New Series.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

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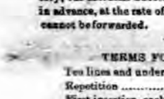


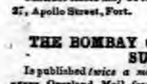
THE fine Clipper Ship TALAVERA, A 1. 17 years, 1,160 Tons Register, a favorite Ship and well known for her rapid passages in the Calcutta trade, and having the greater portion of her Cargo on board, will positively sail before the 31st December.

For rate of Freight or Passage, apply to Captain Brown on board, or to

COUPLAND & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th December 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

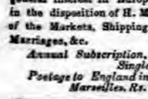


THE Splendid Clipper Ship JAMES LIVESEY, A 1, for 18 years, 1071 Tons Register, W. C. Broad, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, will sail about the middle of December.

For Passage, apply to Captain Broad, or to J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

Bombay, 8th November 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE splendid and first-class Clipper-built Ship HOWDEN, B. Verrill, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, most part of her Cargo already on board, will leave positively on or about the 10th of this month. For Freight or Passage, apply to Captain Verrill on board, or

PESTONJEE JEHANGEER, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd Dec., 1862. 92, Mody Street, Fort.

For Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

THE well-known and fast sailing A 1, Steam Ship ARRATOON APCAR, Captain H. D. Smith, will sail positively on the 8th inst. For Freight of Opium, &c., apply to

CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY SONS & Co.

2nd December, 1862.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship ORISSA, (1,650 Tons and 350 H.P.,) Captain A. Parish, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on FRIDAY, the 12th December, at 8 P.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 10th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

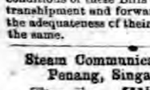
P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,

Bombay, 6th November 1862.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Wednesday, the 10th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship BENARES, (1,900 Tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain G. P. Wright, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 14th December, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on the 11th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

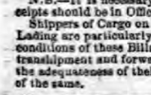
P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,

Bombay, 3rd December 1862.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 13th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.



THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. CORINGA, on the 13th December, to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately

Agents at Ruttonsherry.—Keshoo Gunsett.

„ Vingorla.—Wamun Appajee Seergamkeer.

„ Goa.—Mr. Gomes.

„ Sedasheegur.—Ardaseer Furdoonjee.

„ Mangalore.—R. Dawson & Co.

„ Cannanore.—J. W. Gerard.

„ Calicut & Beypore.—James Andrew & Co.

„ Cochin.—Pierce, Leslie & Co.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the S. S. GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Kurrachee, with Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight, Passage, &c. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents C. & B. S. N. Co., (Limited.)

N. B.—Shippers are requested to take notice that no cargo will be received on board after the mail is signalled.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing first class Steamship VICTORIA, G. Ahmed, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 P.M.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 8th December 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thomas Ellis, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known fast-sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain J. A. Shepherd, will be despatched to Surat, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 5 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to

Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.

For deck passage and freight apply to the Manager, at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 6th December 1862.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. McDonald, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 P.M. precisely.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 1st Dec. 1862.

Wanted.

WANTED.—A light Whale Boat or Life Boat. Apply to Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th November 1862.

ALBERT MEDICAL AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Active Agents Wanted at Belgaum, Bhooj, Cambay, Ajmeer, Aurungabad, Baroda, Broach, Dharwar, Ellichpoor, Gwalior, Hydrabad (Scinde) Indore, Jaulna, Jubbulpore, Jullunder, Mhow, Nagpore, Saugor, Surat, Jhansi and Jhoudpoor.

Printed Forms of Application for Agency and Particulars as to Commission, &c., may be obtained from the Secretary.

C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, November 26th 1862.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

TO LET.—TWO SPACIOUS WAREHOUSES in Golah Lane, Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to Jewajee Manockjee, on the premises.

Notices.

TRIP TO BASSEIN.—A Steamer plies between Tanna and Bassein every day high tide.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made a Ninth Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in at the Office of the Company, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 10th December next, Rs. 100 per share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent, per annum, will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date; after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to Forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,

PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 6th Nov. 1862.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of the late James John Berkley, Chief Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway Company, having been granted by the High Court at Bombay, to George Louis Clowser, Esq., of Khandalla, all persons having claims on the Estate, and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to communicate with the Executor abovenamed.

Bombay, 8th November 1862.

EAST INDIA UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

14, St. James's Square, London.

Committee in Bombay.

Lieut. Colonel H.J. Bark; Commodore J. J. Frushard, R.N.; C. J. Davies, Esq. C. S.; Surgeon W. C. Coles, M.D.

THE attention of Members belonging to the East India United Service Club, London, in the Bombay Presidency, is requested to the following Extract of the Amended Rules of the Club, dated London 16th June 1862, regarding subscriptions, which are payable on account of the Club to the Agent Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay:—

Rule No. —"*The name of every member in India failing to pay his Indian Subscriptions for two consecutive years shall be erased from the books of the Club, unless he can explain the cause of delay to the satisfaction of the Committee.*"

By order,

W. C. COLES, M.D.,

Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 1st December 1862.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR COKE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of (5,000) Five Thousand Tons of Coke suitable for Locomotive purposes, to be delivered at the Company's Depôt, Byculla, at the rate of not less than (500) Five Hundred Tons per month, commencing from the 1st June 1863.

Forms of Tender (on which only Tenders will be received) may be obtained on application at this Office, on and after the 23rd October instant.

Tenders, sealed up and marked outside "Tender for Coke" must be lodged at this office, by 12 o'clock at noon, on Wednesday the 7th January 1863.

The Directors do not undertake to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,

W. R. HOARE, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 20th October 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Simon De Esperance, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, standing and being thereon, situate at Girgaum or Chunam Kiln Road, outside the Fort Walls of Bombay, contains by admeasurement 724 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the said Chunam Kiln Road, on the West partly by the property of David Sassoon, and partly by the property of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lalvalla, on the North by the property of the said Burjorjee Sorabjee Lalvalla, and on the South by the property of the said David Sassoon, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Foras Land Revenue under No. 350, and assessed by the Collector of Assesment under No. 16. All persons having claim thereon by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. W. H. CRAWFORD, Solicitor for the purchaser, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim.—Dated, this 29th day of November 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Mr. Sorabjee Jahangeerjee Davur, Parsee Inhabitant of Bombay, has contracted with Dhunjeeo Rustomjee Pestonjee, Vereel, to sell to him a Chall or a Range of five Buildings with a Bungalow attached to it: and with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-houses, situated on the Piquet Road and on the Furzondaree Ground, and measuring by admeasurement 433 square yards, be the same a little more or less, and the Chaul assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 58 and the bungalow No. 24 respectively, and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the House of Jugunnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., on or towards the West by the House of Gosaee Bhicka Mochee, on or towards the South by the Piquet Road, and on or towards the North by a Public Passage and several other houses.

Any person or persons, having any claim to the said property or part thereof either by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise may make the same known through an Attorney at Law to Messrs. Faithfull and Kein, the Solicitors for the purchaser within 14 days from the date hereof, and in default the claim will not be heard, and the purchase will be completed.—Dated this the 1st day of December 1862.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and out-stations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

Books, &c. for Sale.

In January will be published,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

THIS DIRECTORY will contain a vast amount of information, useful alike to the European and Native Inhabitants of the Presidency, to Shipping Masters, Naval and Military Officers, and others.

It will contain a full account of the Eclipses for 1863, an account of the Christian and Native Feasts, Fasts, and Ceremonies. Native Holidays allowed by Government, correct Tide Tables for the year, Lists of the Members of both Houses of Parliament, the Members of the Indian Council in England, and the Legislative Councils in India. An account of the Public Buildings, Hospitals, and Societies. The Army List for the Bombay Presidency corrected to the time of Publication, List of Sirdars in the Deccan, and in Sind, East Indian Financial Accounts, and a mass of information on Indian subjects, and useful Tables never before published.

The list of Inhabitants in the Presidency will be compiled with great care, and in the meantime the Public is solicited to furnish all information calculated to make the work a reliable Book of Direction for the Presidency.

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COMMERCIAL.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 8th December 1862.

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To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2 15s.	3d. to £3 0s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£2 7s.	6d. to £2 11s. 3d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s.	0d.
" (Seed)	£2 7s.	6d. to £2 12s. 6d.
China		No inquiry.
To Clyde		
Hull		
Calcutta and back	Rs. 20	offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (6th December 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:		For candy
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	360 to 365
Old Surat	"	365 to 370
Old Dholleras, and Oomrawuttee	"	370 to 380
Old Oomrawuttee	"	365 to 370
Old Comptas	"	370 to 375
Old Dharwar Sanguinel	"	335 to 340
Old Barsee, and Nuggur	"	355 to 360
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Old Acoote	"	370 to 375
Old Mangalore	"	350 to 355
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,480 to 1,485.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Cocanada at Rs.		6 5 to 6-5 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	8 to 8 2 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	35 to 34
Niger	"	38 to 40 nominal.
	"	24 to 29

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(From the Cochin Courier, November 29.)

COCOANUT OIL.—During the week the Oil market has shown a downward tendency, and a good deal of business has been done to Rs. 96 with one and half, to two months time for delivery, and advances and to Rs. 97½ for prompt.

The Bazaar is kept well-supplied with Oil. The export to London including the shipment per *Otolini* amounts now to 1,515 tons.

COIR YARN.—There is little or no change to notice in this article. The demands for *Fibre* has not been maintained, and prices have gone back to Rs. 28 to 29 per candy.

COFFEE.—We hear of no transactions in native. The Mangalore crop is not expected down until about 15th to 20th proximo, and people seem more inclined to wait until it begins to arrive. A small lot of plantation has been sold @ Rs. 32½, but there does not appear to be any more in the market now.

FREIGHTS.—First-class ships can command 90/ for Oil, 80/ for measuremrat.

COTTON.—We have advices from Tinnevelly to 22nd instant, nothing had been done in the Cotton market and prices remained @ Rs. 235 for first sort.

The deliveries on old contracts at low prices continued very small, and were much in arrear, and it was feared that several contracts would have to be cancelled, the sellers paying the penalty, interest, and advance.

It was reported that there still remained in the Tinnevelly district about 5,000 Candies, of which fully two-thirds had been contracted for.

As regarded the coming crop. It was not favourably reported upon, as, in all probability, the young plants would be injured by the rain.

The vessels loading were, the *Duke*, for Liverpool, and the *Tyburnia*, for London, these together would remove about 9,000 bales.

EXCHANGE.—The following are the quotations today :—

On Bombay, sight	Rs.	1	8	0 per cent.
3 days' sight	"	1	10	0 "
16 days' sight	"	1	14	0 "
Madras, sight	"	1	4	0 "
3 days' sight	"	1	12	0 "
30 days' sight	"	2	0	0 "
Colombo, 3 days' sight	"	2	0	0 "
16 days' sight	"	2	6	0 "

* Manifest will appear in our next.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. 4 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d. do.
" 3 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d. do.
" 2 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d. do.
" 1 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d. do.
" on demand	.....	
On Scotland do.	.....	2s. 0¾. do.
On Ireland do.	.....	
On Paris, at 8 days' sight	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Same under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 " "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 " "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation	Without charge
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	¼ per cent.
Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st November 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight.....2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto .....2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto .....2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto .....2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto on demand .....1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business .....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays.....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 6th December 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d. "
" On demand	.....	2s. 0¾d. "
On Scotland do.	.....	2s. 0¾d. "
On Ireland do.	.....	2s. 0¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	.....	1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 10th Nov. 1862. Acting Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d.
" 4 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d.
" 3 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d.
" 2 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d.
" 1 month's sight	.....	2s. 0¾d.
" On demand	.....	
On Scotland do.	.....	2s.
On Ireland do.	.....	
Circular Notes	.....	1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited in Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special Agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privileges, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on Sugland, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for enfacement at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 6th November 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.	
4 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
Sight	at 2s. 0¾.	"

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable on one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do.	6 do.	4 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
November 15th, 1862. *Agent.*

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 21st Nov. 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Dec. 5	Caspatrick	Ellmslie	London 18 Aug.
	Her Majesty	Seymour	London 25 Aug.
6	Malakoff	Harris	Liverpool 9 Aug.
	Annamatha Rahaman	Nacoda	Coch n 21 Nov.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat 5 Dec.
7	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Surat 6 Dec.
	G. Higginson (s)	Beyts	Cochin 3 Dec.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per Ship *Caspatrick*, from London.—On the 6th October, spoke the brig *Jumna*, Phillips, bound to Bushire, in Lat. 25 S., Long. 20 W.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Dec. 6	Cernac (s)	VanWalken	Surat.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat.
	Empress of India	Thompson	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Mr. J. Eglin; Mrs. Parker; and 192 natives.

Per Steamer *Mahratta* from Surat.—Captain and Mrs. Shephard; and 132 natives.

Per Steamer *Governor Higginson*, from Cochin.—Dr. and Mrs. Board; Mr. Crawford, and two children; Mr. Invararity; Mr. Koperaner; Lieut. Marriman; Lieut. Hurst; Surgeon Major Smith; Mr. Baird; and 85 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, to Surat.—Several natives.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, to Surat.—Several natives.

Per Ship *Empress of India*, to Calcutta.—Mr. Nicola and Mrs. Thompson.

Commenced Loading.

The Ship *Pearl*, for Calcutta, began to load on Saturday last.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 6TH DECEMBER 1862.

For London.

Windsor Castle.—4 cases E. Brushes, W. Walker; 51 packages Coffee, 60½ cwt., Assaria Sewjee; 43 cases Gum Arabic, 124 cwt., Rana Boysee; 125 packages Coffee, 198 cwt. 2 qrs. 11 lbs., Ramjee Jeatha.

Star of India.—68 cases Gum Arabic, 183½ cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Herefordshire.—69 packages Cloves, 81½ cwt., Herachund Doolubdass.

For Liverpool.

James Smith.—2 bales Cotton, 6¼ cwt., John Barretto and Co.

James Livesy.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Cullianjee Pettamber.

G. A. Holt.—21 bales Cotton, 8¼ cwt., Gaddum and Co.

Flying Venus.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Waljee Nursy; 204 bales Cotton, 71¼ cwt., Khutow Ludha.

Talavera.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Ruttigur Dowlutgur; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Luckmeechund Nursy; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Bapoojee Manockjee.

Flower of the Forest.—34 bales Wool, 102 cwt., Khutow Khimjee.

Charger.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Gangjee Courjee.

Ino.—5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., E. and H. Shapoonjee and Co.

Annot Lyle.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Ramlall Bhogchund.

Sea Horse.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Gangjee Courjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Bhoychund Joomka.

Belgravia.—100 packages Linseed, 150 cwt., Sewram Jugjeevun; 200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Currim Hajee Jan Mohmud.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—40 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 204 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 15 cases Ghee, 21¼ cwt., Dadabhoy Pestonjee; 27 cases Country Soap, 33 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs.; 5 chests Curry Powder and Chutney, Esmail Ahmud Mamuy; 3 cases Umbrellas, 60 dozens, Cowasjee Bhimjee.

For Penang.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—209 carbas Rosewater, Hajee Gunel Aboydeen.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.

For Calcutta.

Pearl.—197 packages Cloves, 246¼ cwt., Heerjeebhoy Jumall.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 29 (flag-ship), Frashard	... Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle), ...	...
*946	Auckland, (paddle),...	... Bombay
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty ...	... Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop), ...	... Advertised for sale.
309	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	... Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Seib ...	... River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	... Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carey ...	... China.
205	Cursetjee, (hat)	... River Indus.
1022	Delhousie, (screw), Pengelley ...	... China.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) De Boleu	... Bombay.
274	Ethersey, (hat), ...	... River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	... Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	... Bombay.
*1459	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce ...	... Aden.
99	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	... Persian Gulf.
215	Goolsnar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	... Bombay.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood ...	... Kurrachee.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), ...	... Gwyn,
157	Semiramis, (hat), Hamilton ...	... Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	... Bombay.
49	Narbudda, (schooner), ...	... Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), ...	... River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ...	... River Indus.
149	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	... Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier	... Bengal Public Works' Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison ...	... River Indus.
909	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	... Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle) Jones	... River Indus.
49	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	... Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine)	... Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle)	... Kurrachee.
1093	Zenobia, 9 (paddle) Adams	... Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1600	Emeu, D. Rennoldson.	
1200	Ganges, H. Wilkinson.	
1113	Orissa, Parish.	
1600	Pottinger.	(Laid up.)
905	Salsette (s), Dundas.	

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

For London.

1017	Helvellyn, Dallison	Finlay & Co.
461	Mermaid, Gibson	Fleming & Co.
	COCHIN OR COLOMBO.	
595	Yarra, Nairn	McIver & Co.
	FOR MALABAR COAST.	
535	Yarra, Nairn	McIver & Co.
	NOT FIXED.	
878	Akbar, Peazy	McIver & Co.
525	P. I. Burchard, Bradhering	Fleming & Co.

BENGAL.

The following Officers, attached to the Police of the Central Provinces, have passed the prescribed Examination :—

Mr. J. Higgins, District Superintendent, with credit.

Captain W. F. Ireland, District Superintendent, with credit.

Mr. J. M. Berrill, Assistant District Superintendent, with credit.

Mr. J. Duff, Assistant District Superintendent, with credit.

Lieutenant F. H. Scott, Assistant District Superintendent, with credit.

Lieutenant H. A. Hammond, Officiating District Superintendent.

Ibraham Beg, Inspector of Police.

Mr. B. C. Bailey, Superintendent of Telegraphs, East Coast Circle, returned to duty on the 15th instant, from the twelve months' leave granted to him on the 15th of January. The unexpired portion of that leave is cancelled. Mr. Bailey is transferred to the charge of the Punjab Circle.

Mr. T. R. M. Bence, Superintendent of Telegraphs, officiating in charge of the East Coast Circle, is appointed to the charge of that Circle.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that the Jagheerdars of Nyagaon (Ditchit) and Nygoa Rebai in Bundlecund, have abolished all transit duties within the limits of their respective Estates.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that Maha Rajah Holkar and the Rajahs of Dhar and Dewas, have abolished transit duties on Cotton within their respective Territories.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to confer the title of "Rajah Bahadoor" on Baboo Prankissen Sing, Zemindar of Soosung, in Mymensing.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Arnold Otto Meyer, as Consul for Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, at Singapore.

Head Quarters, Camp Agra, 17th November 1862.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the following General Orders, which were issued to the Regiments of Her Majesty's British Army on the 7th ultimo, be published to Her Majesty's Indian Forces :—

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 7th October 1862.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Meean Meer, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of September 1862, No. 207, Private Charles Ferris, 1st Battalion, Her Majesty's 7th Royal Fusiliers, was arraigned on the following charge :—

CHARGE.—For having at Meean Meer, on or about the 4th June 1862, struck his Superior Officer, Corporal T. Bourne, of the same Battalion, being in the execution of his office.

FINDING.—The Court are of opinion that the prisoner, No. 207, Private Charles Ferris, 1st Battalion, Her Majesty's 7th Royal Fusiliers, is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

SENTENCE.—The Court sentence the prisoner, No. 207, Private Charles Ferris, 1st Battalion, Her Majesty's 7th Royal Fusiliers, to be kept in penal servitude for a term of four (4) years.

W. CHARLES GOTT, Lieut. Col.,
Late 56th Regiment N. I., President.

Meean Meer, 23rd September 1862.

Approved and Confirmed.

HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India

Simla, 3rd October 1862.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 7th October 1862.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Rawul Pindee, on Tuesday, the 26th day of August 1862, Private John Connors, No. 347, of the 98th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges :—

CHARGES.—1*st Charge.*—For having, at Rawul Pindee, on or about the 24th day of March 1862, without order, or lawful excuse, had his rifle loaded with powder and ball.

2nd Charge.—For having, at the same time and place as mentioned in the first charge, when asked by No. 61, Serjeant William Law Brockman, of the same Regiment, how he come in possession of the ball, and why he had loaded his rifle, replied, "That is no business of yours, you would have found out, if you remained with the Company, it is lucky for you, you were sent to another Company" or words to that effect.

FINDING.—The Court is of opinion that the prisoner, Private John Connors, No. 347, of the 98th Regiment of Foot, is guilty of the charges preferred against him.

SENTENCE.—The Court sentences the prisoner, Private John Connors, No. 347, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment of Foot, to imprisonment for one year.

H. P. DETEISSIER, Lieut.-Col.,
Royal Horse Artillery, President.

Rawulpindee, 26th August 1862.

REVISED SENTENCE.—The Court sentences the prisoner, Private John Connors, No. 347, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment of Foot, to undergo imprisonment with hard labour for a period of four years.

H. P. DETEISSIER, Lieut.-Col.,
Royal Horse Artillery, President.

Rawulpindee, 16th September 1862.

Approved and Confirmed.

HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Simla, 3rd October 1862.

The state of health of the prisoner will not allow him to undergo hard labour, I therefore remit it.

HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 7th October 1862.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Mooltan, on Saturday, the 16th day of August 1862, No. 343, Private Edward Edwards, of the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, was arraigned on the following charges :—

CHARGES.—1*st.*—For having at Mooltan, on the 12th July 1862, disobeyed the lawful commands of his Superior Officer, Pay Serjeant C. Jordan, of the same Regiment, to move his Cot to another squad.

2nd.—For having, at the same time and place, struck his Superior Officer Pay-Serjeant C. Jordan, of the same Regiment, being in the execution of his office.

FINDING.—The Court is of opinion that the prisoner, No. 343, Private Edward Edwards, No. 7 Company, 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, is guilty of the charges preferred against him.

SENTENCE.—The Court sentences the prisoner No. 343, Private Edward Edwards, No. 7 Company, 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, to be kept in penal servitude for a term of four (4) years.

E. W. WALKER, Major,
Royal

It appears that the steamer struck at six in the morning, the weather being very rainy and thick; and the land was not seen until the vessel was actually ashore. The first care of the Commander was to place the passengers in safety on shore, and about 100 out of 800 boxes of mails, were saved. The portion rescued chiefly consists of packets for Australia. We are glad to announce that not a single casualty occurred amongst the passengers.

The moment the intelligence arrived, the Master Attendant telegraphed the particulars of the disaster to the Madras and Bombay Governments, and the Agents of the Company. The steamer *Ottawa* was immediately despatched from Bombay to the scene of the wreck, and must have arrived there either last evening or this morning, to convey the passengers and the rescued portion of the mails to Suez—and we believe the *Nemesis* which left Madras yesterday will likewise call at the Island on her way to Suez, as her track lies in that direction.

We are not aware what particular arrangements have been made to save the cargo, which principally consists of silk and indigo, but unless immediate steps are taken, these goods must before long hopelessly deteriorate. We hear that a tender has been made from Cochin, to push forward divers and labourers to the wreck, to recover the property which is said to amount to several lacs, and hope that no time will be lost in engaging one or two small craft and having them towed across, to make every possible effort towards the realisation of this object. Cochin is the nearest point to Minicoy, and affords more than ordinary facilities for furnishing needful assistance. The wreck having occurred on the north-east part of the Island, which forms the weather side at this season of the year, delay will surely increase the risk of losing the entire cargo, as the vessel has already parted in two, and the wreck cannot long hold together from the prevalence of the sea.

The *Colombo*, we believe, with one exception, was the largest of the P. and O. steamers on the Indian line, and her immense length was doubtless the cause of her having broken in two, so speedily after the disaster. Her Commander, Captain Farquhar, bore a high reputation, for his gentlemanly demeanour, and professional abilities. The causes which led to this melancholy catastrophe are yet unknown to us; but we may look for a sifting investigation at the hands of Government.—*Cochin Courier, Nov.* 29.

LOCAL.

The following passengers arrived at Bombay on the 5th instant, by the ship *Cospatrick*, from London:—

Captain and Mrs. Hackett, 28th Regiment; Captain Franklin, 44th Regiment; Lieutenant and Mrs. Freere, 28th Regiment; Mr. and Mrs. E. Sweeting, Conductor, and 3 children; Mrs. Hart; Miss Lees; and Mr. John Tucker.

Abstract of monthly fall of rain as registered at the Government Meteorological Observatory, Deesa, for 1861-62:—

		1861.	1862.
January	Inches	0·03	0·09
February	"	None.	None.
March	"	None.	None.
April	"	None.	None.
May	"	None.	None.
June	"	1·11	3·76
July	"	3·06	13·17
August	"	14·79	4·83
September	"	0.51	5·19
October	"	0.32	11·65
November	"	None.	0.25
December	"	None.	None.
Fall of rain in each year...		19·82	38·64

Deesa, 3rd December 1862.

The Municipal Commissioners of Bombay have been touched up by the *Bombay Gazette*. We have marked the article for extract: the sarcasm it contains being both pointed and amusing. It is to be hoped that the Municipal Commissioners will take warning in time, as the wit that can play can also wound. The stupid quarrels of the board of Commissioners have long been a reproach to the city, whose conservancy they have been entrusted with.—*Deccan Herald, Dec.* 5.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 6th Dec. 1862.

Broach.—Fine wind S.W.
Bulsar.—Fair, southerly light.
Cannanore.—Fair, East. Ther. 78.
Cochin.—Fair. Ther. 82.
Goa.—Fair, wind steady from East.
Galle.—Calm and fine day. Ther. 80.
Kolapore.—Fair, light N.E.
Kurrachee.—Fine, N.E.
Madras.—Fine N.E. Ther. 81.
Paumben.—Cloudy, strong N.M. Ther 79.
Surat.—Fair, morning and night cool.

At 9 hours of the 7th Dec., 1862.

Broach.—Fine and calm.
Bulsar.—Fair, East calm.
Cannanore.—Fair, N.E. Ther. 78.
Cochin.—Clear. Ther. 82.
Galle.—Fine light winds. Ther. 80.
Goa.—Fair, wind light from East.
Kolapore.—Fair wind, light N.E.
Kurrachee.—Fine, N.E. cool.
Madras.—Fine, N.E. Ther. 79.
Paumben.—Fine strong, N.W. winds. Ther. 80.
Surat.—Fair, morning and night cool.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Open 167½ Miles.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 23rd Nov. 1862.

Coaching.

Number of Passengers, 14,542.			
Amount	Rs.	10,193	1 11
Merchandize.			
Amount	"	12,029	6 10
Total...	Rs.	22,222	8 9

Corresponding Week last year, Open 132½ Miles.

Coaching.

Number of Passengers, 20,758.			
Amount	Rs.	9,228	12 6
Merchandize.			
Amount	"	2,369	4 5
Total...	Rs.	11,598	0 11

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—Saturday, 6th Dec. 1862.
(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

Theft at a Railway Station.—Condee Limbu, and Marootee Narrayen, two Hindoos, were charged with stealing four rupees in silver from one Wittal Anunt Bhatt, on Friday, the 5th instant.

The prosecutor stated, that the prisoners were entire strangers to him, and that about half-past eight o'clock last night he went to the Boree Bunder Railway Station in order to proceed by train to Campoolee. The entered the ticket office and brought his ticket at which time there was a great crowd in the office. After buying the ticket he had in the pocket of his jacket four rupees. He found they were missing and examined his pocket and saw that it had been torn. He then raised an alarm, and reported the loss to a police sepoy. The hawildar made some enquiries and arrested the prisoners and a policeman produced four Rupees which were taken from the prisoner. Prosecutor had seen prisoners on the platform before he went to buy the ticket, and were close to him when he went to the ticket office, to which they had followed him.

Rampersaud Dhokul, Police Sepoy, No. 304, deposed, that on Friday, at nine o'clock P.M. he went to the Boree Bunder Railway Station to see some friends off by the train. He went to the ticket office to get some tickets for his friends when he heard prosecutor raise the alarm that he had lost four Rupees. This was in the passage or doorway of the office where he saw the two prisoners going out towards the train. Recognizing them as men of bad reputation he stopped them. From one he seized a piece of glass (prisoner No. 1), who handed over some money to the prisoner No. 2. He called out to a policeman then, when prisoner No. 2 ran away from him. He then made the other prisoner over to a policeman and saw No. 2 prisoner run into a carriage and conceal himself under a bench; he was attempting to get rid of the Rupees, but witness prevented him by taking his hand. Found Rupees four on him (which were on the table) and took him to the platform and searched him again when a piece of glass and ten annas and seven pies and a ticket to Byculla were found on him.

Two Rupees, ten annas, and nine pies, and a ticket for Byculla, were found on the other prisoner.

The witness in cross-examination by first prisoner stated, that he did not take him out of one of the carriages and did not find the glass in the carriage which he was accused of having previously, and that he saw Condee hand over the money to the second prisoner and find Rupees four in latter's pocket.

Babajee Ramjee, Police Sepoy, No. 1353, deposed that at a quarter to nine o'clock P.M.; he was at Boree Bunder, and was at the door of the ticket office to see that people had tickets who go on the platform. Hawildar made over No. 1 prisoner to him at which time he saw No. 2 prisoner run away to a railway carriage. He subsequently was brought back. The last witness he saw holding the hand of the second prisoner. They were then taken outside the Railway Station and searched on one of the corners of the platform, when a large piece of glass was taken from him. The hawildar found money in possession of both prisoners, but witness did not know how much.

Both prisoners denied the charge, but His worship found them guilty, and said it was a very clear case against them. They had evidently watched their victim and bought the tickets for Byculla to deceive him as to their intent. He sentenced them each to six months imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Plea Side.
LATE SUPREME COURT.

List of Causes for trial this day.

(Before Mr. Justice Couch.)

37. Ootumchund Manockchund *vs.* Thucker Vussonjee Jewraz.

45. Treebhovundass Jugjeevundass *vs.* Pestonjee Jehangeer Lumraj.

51. Manoel Misquitta and another *vs.* Mahomed Saheb bin Mahomed Ebrahim Rogay.

53. Bhugoobhoy Premchund *vs.* Toolsook Bintraz and others.

55. Shapoorjee Sorabjee *vs.* The Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bombay.

57. The Honorable Premabhai Hamabhai *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Habeebhoy.

HIGH COURT.—Crown Side.
FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1862.

Fourth Day, Saturday, 6th December 1862.

(Before Chief Justice Sir M. Sausse.)

His Lordship having taken his seat on the bench precisely at ten o'clock, the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

Mr. Joseph Jones,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. R. Patridge; D. P. Bramhall; J. Shea; J. Kingsmill; M. Cook; T. R. Edwards; T. Wright; G. Viegas; Darashaw Dossabhoy; Crustna Ragunathjee; and Mahomed Ibrahim Panday.

Robbery.—Sorabjee Cowasjee, Manockjee Merwanjee, Burjorjee Byramjee, and Cassim Moideen, were arraigned on an indictment for robbery. The prisoners severally pleaded not guilty.

Goolam Mahomed, the prosecutor, said, he was a schoolmaster at Callian, and during his visit to Bombay resided in a Mosque. At ten o'clock on the evening of the 7th November, he was saying his prayers on the Esplanade near the Nacoda's tank. He had with him two gold Mohurs and Rs. 22 in cash tied in a piece of cloth round his waist. As he knelt down in the act of offering the prayer, the money jingled and attracted the attention of the prisoners, who immediately approached him. The first prisoner struck him on the back with a piece of leather, while the second prisoner struck him a blow with his fist on the face, and the third gagged his mouth with his hand. The second prisoner then took out a clasp knife from his pocket and handed it to the first prisoner. On the witness attempting to give an alarm, the prisoners threatened to strike him with the knife and throw him into the tank. The first prisoner then cut off the piece of cloth to which the money was tied and took away the purse containing the money. The fourth prisoner was standing at a short distance watching his comrades. The prisoners then went away, and witness lost sight of them. Witness gave an alarm and prisoners were apprehended by two policemen. It was a moonlight night.

Policeman, No. 368, said, on the evening of the 7th November at ten o'clock, he heard an alarm while doing duty on the Esplanade. He went towards the direction whence the noise proceeded and saw the prosecutor at the Nocoda's tank bleeding from his face. In consequence of what the prosecutor said, witness went towards the Back Bay beach near Sonapore, and found the four prisoners sleeping there on the sand. Prosecutor charged them with robbery, whereupon the first prisoner admitted having struck him; the others said nothing. Prisoners were searched, and the clasp knife and piece of leather produced before the Court, were found on the persons of two of the prisoners.

Policeman, No. 896, who was the comrade of the last witness and had assisted him in apprehending the prisoners, was called to be cross-examined by the prisoners. The witness alleged that he knew the three Parsee prisoners who were in the habit of sleeping at the tank every night.

Prisoners in defence urged that the charge was conceted against them by the policeman who was onimical terms with them.

The Jury after retiring for about a few minutes returned with a verdict of guilty against the first three prisoners, and not guilty against the fourth prisoner.

The fourth prisoner was discharged by proclamation.

His Lordship in passing sentence upon the prisoners said,—You, Sorabjee Cowasjee, Manockjee Merwanjee, and Burjorjee Byramjee, have been severally found guilty of the robbery of this Goolam Mahomed. You Sorabjee Cowasjee appear by the Jail returns to be a constant inmate of the Jail for the last twelve years. If you had done any injury of a serious character to the unfortunate man, I would certainly have transported you. But as you may depend upon it that if you come here again after the expiration of the sentence I am now about to pass upon you, you will be transported if convicted of the offence. The sentence is that you be imprisoned for three years and kept in rigorous confinement. You Manockjee Merwanjee, and Burjorjee Byramjee, be severally imprisoned in rigorous confinement for two years.

AFTERNOON JURY.

Mr. James C. McSimon.—*Foreman.*

Messrs W. Walker; J. H. R. Reel; D. Black; N. C. Richardson; J. L. Faulkner; J. T. Brown; W. Abraham; V. Thomas; G. Connell; D. Sykes; and M. De Cruz.

Theft.—Thomas Davis, a German, and Josephine Greenback, a German woman, were placed at the bar on an indictment charging the first prisoner with theft, and the second prisoner with receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen. Prisoners severally pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Connon conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Barton defended the prisoners.

Mr. Connon opened the case by stating the facts which were few and simple. The prosecutor, Byramjee Hormusjee, was a watchmaker, and kept his shop in Medow Street in the Fort. On Wednesday, the 19th of the last month, the prisoners came to his shop, and one of them, the male prisoner, asked to see some finger rings. The article was shewn, especially to the female prisoner, and while the prosecutor was so engaged in attending upon her, the male prisoner walked up to the case containing the jewellery, and, it seems, availed of this opportunity to abstract a silver snuff-box therefrom. The prisoners then left the shop without making a purchase, and within a few minutes after they had gone, the prosecutor missed his silver snuff-box. Information was given to the police, and the house of the prisoners was searched, and the box was found in a drawer opened by the prisoner Greenback. When the snuff-box was discovered, the prisoner Greenback accounted for her possession of it by alleging that it had been presented to her by the prosecutor for purposes of making friendship with her. The learned counsel said that from the evidence which would be produced to the Jury, they would in all probability, come to a satisfactory conclusion that the male prisoner had stolen the snuff-box and that the female prisoner had received it having reason to believe it to be stolen.

Byramjee Hormusjee deposed, that he was a watchmaker and kept his shop in Medow Street in the Fort. He remembered the two prisoners coming to his shop on the 10th of November last; they came one after another. The female prisoner first came and sat down on a chair and said her husband was coming to the shop and asked to see some rings. While witness was shewing the rings, the husband (male prisoner) came up. Both the prisoners took the rings one after another and tried them on their fingers. They then conversed together, and Davis went towards the case containing the jewellery, while witness was attending upon Greenback. They made no purchase, and soon afterwards left the shop. Soon after they had gone, witness looked into the case and found one silver snuff-box missing; instead of the thirteen boxes he had previously counted, there remained only twelve. Witness then sent his servant in search of the prisoners. The servant returned without finding them, whereupon witness reported the circumstance to a constable. Witness accompanied the constable to a house in Girgaum where they found the prisoners at six in the evening. The constable asked them if they had gone to witness' shop and purchased any articles. They said they had gone to the shop but did not make a bargain. The constable then demanded a search to be made in the house, which the prisoners would not allow to be made without Mr. Forjett's warrant. The constable pressed them much, but they would not listen to him. Witness and the constable then went to Mr. Forjett to obtain his permission for the search; and on their return, in consequence of Mr. Forjett's instructions, the constable asked the prisoners to allow him to make a search on witness passing a receipt to them. Prisoners then allowed the search to be made, and nothing was found in the room belonging to Davis; they then went into another room where the prisoner Greenback opened a drawer containing gowns; while searching among the clothes the constable got hold of a long leather bag, which Greenback would not allow him to touch. The constable took up the bag and on turning over its contents discovered the snuff-box which witness identified. While the search was going on, Davis was pulling witness by the coat from behind and requesting him to drop the matter. Greenback then accounted for her possession of the snuff-box by stating to the constable that witness had presented it to her about four days previous when he had gone on a spree.

Cross-examined.—Witness had first seen the prisoners when they came to his shop about eight days previous to this occasion when they purchased a ring. While the search was going on, Greenback was pressing the constable's toe, and Davis was pulling witness' coat from behind, which signified their desire to have the matter dropped. The snuff-box was of a superior pattern and its cost price was Rs. 58. It was impossible that Greenback could have stolen the snuff-box. He suspected them of having taken it away, and he went to their house, because the constable said he had power to make a search. Witness never enquired for the address of the female prisoner when she first called at his shop.

Cowasjee Nowrojee, a broker, said, he knew the prisoners, having seen them first on the 19th November at the shop of the prosecutor. The prisoners came to the shop about half-past eleven o'clock. Davis asked the prosecutor if he had any finger rings. Prosecutor said he had, whereupon Davis asked him to shew the rings to Greenback. Prosecutor was shewing the rings to Greenback, and Davis stood close to the case containing jewellery. At that time witness left the shop. On his return about fifteen minutes afterwards, he was informed of the loss of a silver snuff-box. He accompanied the prosecutor and the constable to the prisoners' house. A search was made in the house and the snuff-box was found among other articles of jewellery in a leather bag which the constable took out from a drawer by Greenback. Greenback first said to the constable that the snuff-box was given to her the previous night by Davis; and afterwards she said that it was presented to her by the prosecutor.

Cross-examined.—There were ten guineas and other articles in the bag. Witness did not know what became of them.

Mr. Tighe, Constable in the Fort Division, said, that in consequence of information given by the prosecutor he went to a house in Girgaum, after having called at some other places. He saw the prisoners in the house and charged them with the theft of the prosecutor's snuff-box; they denied the charge, and refused to allow their house to be searched. He then obtained Mr. Forjett's permission and searched the house. A drawer was opened in which was found a leather bag, and on turning over the contents of the bag, the snuff-box was discovered, among other articles, which prosecutor identified as his property. The woman said that the box had been given to her by the Parsee for private purposes.

Cross-examined.—There were ten and a half sovereigns in the bag. Witness called sovereigns jewellery in describing them in his deposition before the Magistrate.

A policeman was called to corroborate Mr. Tighe's evidence.

Mr. Barton, for the defence said, that to his knowledge this was the first case of an European woman having been placed in the dock of the Criminal Court at Bombay, and hoped, it would be the last one, for it was a disgrace to see a European woman placed in the dock side by side with felons and cut-throats. The male prisoner was in the army at Poona and had obtained his discharge on the 17th of October last, the female prisoner who was about to marry him having paid for his discharge; and they both had secured a passage on board the *Goriana* to proceed to England, but were prevented by this occurrence. The prisoner when he obtained his discharge was given a good character by the Brigadier, which the learned counsel produced in Court. The learned counsel urged that there was not a little of evidence to convict the prisoners of the charge. The idea of the woman having stolen the snuff-box was negatived by the prosecutor himself, who in his testimony admitted it to be impossible that she could have abstracted the snuff-box from the case; nor was there evidence that she received it with a guilty knowledge, on the contrary, her conduct was that of an honest and innocent woman when she allowed her room to be searched by the constable; she made no concealment. As regards the male prisoner there was not a title of evidence to connect him with the alleged theft; there was no proof that he stole the snuff-box, nor that he received it with a guilty knowledge, nor that it was found in his possession.

Thomas Beaslom, Assistant to Thornhill Brothers, Watchmakers, &c., was called, and he said he had known the prisoners. They had considerable dealings with him, and he always found them honest and upright. The snuff-box produced before the Court was of a common pattern and had no peculiarities.

His Lordship in charging the jury explained the law relating to theft, and observed that the case made out against the prisoners was one of circumstantial evidence. The first question for the jury to consider was, whether the property had been identified satisfactorily to their mind; and if so, whether the prisoners had stolen it or that they had received it having reason to believe it to be stolen. His Lordship after commenting upon the evidence at great length said the jury had to satisfy themselves of two things; first, whether the snuff-box found in the house of the prisoners at Girgaum was the property of the prosecutor, and secondly, whether the circumstances proved that no other persons but the prisoners had stolen it.

The Jury after retiring for about fifteen minutes returned with a verdict of Not Guilty. Prisoners were accordingly discharged by proclamation.

The notorious John Wynne.—John Wynne, *alias* Assing Asho, the notorious Chinaman rogue, pleaded guilty to an indictment for house-breaking by night and theft in a dwelling-house.

His Lordship in passing sentence upon the prisoner said,—John Wynne, you have pleaded guilty to the offence of theft in a dwelling-house, and in addition to this charge there are two other bills found against you at this Sessons for offences of a similar character. Your career in Bombay has been one of depradation and breach of every social law. You have broken out from jail time after time, and it was only recently you got out from prison, and the first use you made of your liberty was to carry on the system of plunder which you seem to have made your occupation for some time past. It is impossible that justice should permit of your remaining in this country any longer, you are a terror and scourge to the community. The law authorises me to send you out of this country, and I feel it my duty to the community at large to do so. The sentence is that you be transported for a period of seven years to such place as the Governor-General in Council may appoint.

During the course of the day, the Grand Jury returned true bills in the remainder of the cases except No. 38 (in which Dhunjeebhoy Munchetjee and Soba Easo, were charged with negligence as Railway servants) which was ignored. The Grand Jury having finished their labours, they were discharged with thanks in the name of the community.

Murder Case.—The case No. 35, in which Khemjee Kurrumchund and Santoo woman, are charged with the murder of one Yallapa, has been fixed to come on for trial on Tuesday (to-morrow).

The Court adjourned at 6-30 P.M.

GRAND JURY'S PRESENTMENT.

To the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay.

In accordance with your Lordship's instructions the Grand Jury have to report, that deputations of their number have visited the Bombay Jail, and House of Correction where they found everything, as regards the management of the prisoners, in a satisfactory state. The almost deserted hospitals testify to the good health of the inmates. The Grand Jury would take the liberty of stating their opinion to your Lordship, that the time has come when a removal of the prison establishments of Bombay, to some locality at a moderate distance from the city is almost imperative. While the internal arrangements of the prisons, as they at present exist, are as good as the state of the buildings and their confined situation would admit of, there can be no doubt that there is a want of the means of proper classification and perfect supervision of the prisoners, and a difficulty in providing suitable labour for them, which would be obviated in a new prison with plenty of space attached, erected on the model of some of the more modern penal establishments in England. The increased value of the sites of the present establishments would, it is thought, permit of the erection of a first class general prison in some convenient locality near one or other of the railways without entailing any expense ultimately upon the Government, while the lines of railway running into the town would obviate the objection, which has been urged against such a plan of removal to the effect, that the prisoners would be at an inconvenient distance from the Courts of justice. If necessary for the purpose the jurisdiction of the High Court might be extended to the Island of Salsette.

Andrew Grant,
Bombay, 6th Dec., 1862. Foreman.

His Lordship, after hearing the presentment read by the Clerk of the Crown, informed the foreman and gentlemen of the Grand Jury that, unquestionably the present state of the prisons in Bombay was wholly unsuited to the requirements of the increasing population of this town. A long time has elapsed since the complaints were first made, and during that time a great deal of good might have been done, but the only drawback was the want of funds. If Government are prepared to build a new jail, no doubt, it would be far better to have all the prisons under one supervision and one good system. There are no means in the County Jail of giving industrial employment to the prisoners. The Judges of this Court had from time to time pressed upon the Government the propriety of enforcing discipline in the County Jail, but without avail. His Lordship would, however, be glad to find the Government induced by the suggestions of the Grand Jury to build a new Jail. There was little doubt that the increased value of the sites of both the Jails in Bombay would supply the funds for building a new Jail large enough to meet the wants of the increased population of the town. As is the case in all countries, the increase of population has been followed by an increase in crime, but no provision has yet been made for the prisoners now considerably increasing in number. Houses have been recently growing up all round the Jails and rendering their position more uncomfortable and unsuitable for carrying out good discipline. His Lordship assured the gentlemen of the Grand Jury that he would forward their presentment to Government with a recommendation to carry out their suggestions as soon as practicable. His Lordship then in discharging the Grand Jury thanked them for their labours in the name of the community.

GLAISHER'S BALLOON ASCENTS.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

SECTION A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

'On Eight Scientific Balloon Ascents,' by Mr. Glaisher. The author first said, all philosophical inquiries carried on near the surface of the earth are of necessity fully within its influence, and, consequently, of many disturbing causes. All experiments thus conducted are affected by radiation, conduction and reflection of heat; of reflection of rays of light, of currents of air, of the effect of large or small evaporating surfaces on the one hand, or of large or small condensing surfaces on the other; and of many other disturbing causes, all of which are sources of error, and from the effect of which we cannot escape even by going to the top of the highest mountains. By no other means than by the use of the balloon can we free ourselves from these disturbing influences; and the question has often been asked, particularly since the formation of the British Association, whether or not the balloon affords a means of accomplishing with advantage the solution of many questions in physics which are seriously affected by them?—whether, for instance, delicate and accurate observations can be made by these?—whether an observer in such a position can be at his ease, so as to be able to observe as well as on the earth?—whether these observations can be made with tolerable safety to himself, &c.? To answer these questions, it was necessary to ascend in a balloon; and it seemed to Mr. Glaisher that their solution was well worth the venture. The author then said, let us consider for a moment what sciences would be benefited from experiments under the circumstances of being free from so many sources of error. These are, meteorology and astronomy, and all allied sciences, certainly; chemistry and magnetism, &c., probably. Perhaps of all branches of physical research the greatest advantage would accrue to meteorology and to astronomy; and when we regard the influence which a clear sky or a cloudy one exercises on the temperature and weather, and what an important part the condition of the sky exercises upon our comfort and well-being generally, there seems to be high probability that by studying the laws which govern the higher strata of the air, and cultivating some acquaintance with these regions themselves, our knowledge of aërial phenomena could be greatly increased: and with regard to astronomy, there is no more important point in the whole range of physical research to which experiments can be devoted than to the improving our knowledge of the laws of refraction, when it is recollected that the true position of every heavenly body is dependent upon our correct knowledge of these laws. He then detailed the objects of the experiments as follows:—The primary objects of the experiments were—the determination of the temperature of the air and its hygrometric state at different elevations, up to five miles. The secondary objects were—to compare the readings of an aneroid barometer with those of a mercurial barometer up to 5 miles; to determine the electrical state of the atmosphere; to determine the oxygenic condition of the atmosphere by means of ozone papers; to determine the time of vibration of a magnet on the earth and at different distances from it; to determine the temperature of the dew-point by Daniell's dew-point Hygrometer and Regnault's Condensing Hygrometer, and by the use of the dry and wet bulb thermometers as ordinarily used, and by their use when under the influence of the aspirator, so that considerable volumes of air were made to pass over both bulbs at different elevations, as high as possible, but particularly up to those heights where man may be resident, or where troops may be located, as in the high lands and plains of India, with the view of ascertaining what confidence may be placed in the use of the dry and wet bulb thermometers at those elevations by comparison with those found directly by Daniell's and Regnault's Hygrometers, and also to compare the results as found by the two Hygrometers together; to collect air at different elevations; to note the height and kind of clouds, their density and thickness at different elevations; to determine the rate and direction of different currents in the atmosphere, if possible; to make observations on sound; to note atmospherical phenomena in general; and to make general observations. The instruments used consisted of mercurial and aneroid barometers; dry and wet bulb thermometers, also an exceedingly sensible thermometer; Daniell's Dew-point Hygrometer; Regnault's Condensing Hygrometer; solar radiation thermometer; maximum and minimum thermometers; a small magnet for horizontal vibrations, hermetically sealed, and exhausted glass-tubes; ozone test-papers, &c. All the instruments were constructed by Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, excepting the mercurial barometer, which was entrusted to Mr. P. Andre, of London. He then detailed the instruments, the observing arrangements and the circumstances of the ascent, of which three were made from Wolverhampton, on July 17, August 18 and September 5; four from the Crystal Palace, *viz.*, on July 30, August 20, September 1 and September 8; and one from Mill Hill, near Hendon, where the balloon had fallen the night before, and were it had been anchored during the night. In the ascent on July 17, a height of 26,177 feet was reached; and in the descent a mass of vapour of 8,000 feet in thickness was passed through, so dense that the balloon was not visible from the car. In that of August 18, an altitude of 11,500 feet was attained; then the balloon descended to 3,200 feet; then ascended to 23,400 feet, where a consultation took place, and it was decided not to go higher, as clouds of unknown thickness and moisture had to be passed through. In the ascent on August 20, the air was almost calm; the balloon for a long time hovered over the Crystal Palace, and then over London, whilst it was lighted up, where they seemed to be destined to remain all night; finally, went above the clouds, and came down at night near Hendon. The balloon was then anchored for the night, the lower valve being closed with the hope that the gas would be retained. Before sunrise, on August 21, all the instruments were replaced and the balloon left the earth: it was a warm, dull, cloudy morning; clouds were reached at the height of 5,000 feet; the light rapidly increased, and gradually the balloon emerged from dense clouds into a basin surrounded with immense black mountains of cloud, rising far above; shortly afterwards there were deep ravines of grand proportions below, bounded with beautiful curved lines. The sky was blue with cirri. The tops of the mountain-like clouds became silvery and golden; at the height of 8,000 feet we were on their level, and the sun appeared flooding with golden light all space for many degrees both right and left, tinting with orange and silver all the remaining space. It was a glorious sight. As the sun's rays fell on the balloon we rose more rapidly, each instant opening to us ravines of wonderful extent, and presenting elsewhere a mighty sea of cloud. Here there were shining masses in mountain chains, some rising perpendicularly from the plains, dark on one side, and silvery and bright on the other, with summits of dazzling whiteness; some there were of a pyramidal form, a large portion undulatory, and in the horizon Alpine ranges bounded the view. A height of nearly three miles was reached. On September 1, when at the height of three-quarters of a mile over London, the whole course of the river Thames was visible from its mouth; and parallel to it, and bounded by its banks, a cloud or fog-bank extended the whole distance, following all its sinuosities. For half an hour before the descent, near Woking, in Surrey, the ballon was under one stratum of cloud and above another; the upper surface of the latter was remarked as bluish white, the middle portion the pure white of the cumulus, and the lower surface a blackish white, and from which rain was falling on the earth. The balloon descended to a height 1,300 feet, but still above these clouds. It was afterwards learnt that rain had been falling from these clouds all the afternoon. On September 5, the balloon ascended from Wolverhampton: at 29,000 feet, from the earth Mr. Glaisher became insensible; the balloon still ascended to fully the height of 35,000 feet or 36,000 feet, and may have gone even higher. Mr. Glaisher recovered his consciousness on descending, when about the same height as he lost it on ascending. The author had prepared and exhibited up to 3 miles high any person may go into the car of a balloon who is possessed of an ordinary degree of self-possession. That no person with heart-disease or pulmonary complaints should attempt 4 miles high. But, at the same time, it must be borne in mind that I am concluding that the balloon is properly handled. It has been fortunate for this Association and myself that we have had the assistance of Mr. Coxwell, who has the experience of more than 400 ascents, based upon knowledge of natural philosophy, and that he knows "the why and because" of all his operations; and it was this fact, which I saw immediately from the clearness of his explanation to me for the cause of the each operation, that enabled me to dismiss from my mind all the thoughts of my position, and to concentrate my whole energies upon my duties. In conclusion I feel certain that if these experiments prove that the balloon is available for philosophic research, then one of the brightest links in the long chain of useful works, performed through the agency of the Association, will be the feeling that the balloon in proper hands may be made a powerful philosophic agent.

Mean Temperature of the Air.

Height above the Level of the Sea.	July 17.	August 18.	August 21.	September 5.	Mean.	Decrease of Temperature for an Increase of Height of 5,000 Feet.
Feet.	°	°	°	°	°	°
0	61·2	69·6	62·0	62·2	63·8	.....
5,000	39·7	48·0	43·3	41·4	43·1	20·7
10,000	23·0	30·7	32·0	31·0	32·9	10·2
15,000	31·0	31·1	19·0	21·0	25·7	7·2
19,500	42·2	...	...	...	...	.....
20,000	33·0	25·9	...	10·6	23·2	2·5
25,000	16·0	23·9	...	0·9	13·3	9·9
30,000	...	...	...	5·3	...	.....
Decrease of Temperature for an Increase of Height of 25,000 Feet.	44·9	45·7	...	62·2	50·5	.....

The results on July 17 are perfectly anomalous. Up to 10,000 feet the decrease accords with the other days of experiments; but from 10,000 feet the results are perfectly surprising, and continue so up to more than 20,000 feet. Above 25,000 feet they are again accordant. If we suppose that up to 10,000 feet and again at 25,000 feet the results are not abormal, by continuing the curve joining these two portions, and then reading, we should have the following readings:—viz., at 0 feet the mean temperature was 61°.2; at 5,000 feet, 39°.7; at 10,000 feet, 27°.5; at 15,000 feet, 22°.7; at 19,500 feet, 20°.0; at 20,000 feet, 19°.5; at 25,000 feet, 16°.3. Then the measure of disturbance would be as follows:—At 10,000 feet, 0°.5 in excess; at 15,000 feet, 8°.3 in excess; at 19,500 feet, 22°.2 in excess; at 20,000 feet, 13°.5 in excess; at 25,000 feet, 0°.3 in defect. The numbers in the last column of the table show that the average decrease of temperature in the first 5,000 feet exceeds 20°, and in the next 5,000 feet is but little more than 10°. The numbers in the lowest line of the table show that the average decrease of temperature for 25,000 feet is 51° nearly. From the numbers it seems that two-fifths of the whole decrease of temperature in 5 miles takes place in the first mile, and therefore that the decrement is not uniform with the increment of elevation. The author then discussed the observations up to 1 mile in all the eight ascents. The following table shows the mean temperature of the air at every 1,000 feet up to 5,000 feet on the days of the balloon ascents:—

Height.	July 17.	July 30.	Aug. 18.	Aug. 20.	Aug. 21.
Feet.	°	°	°	°	°
0	61·2	70·0	69·6	65·8	62·0
1,000	57·0	63·0	62·0	62·0	58·0
2,000	52·0	56·8	59·3	57·0	54·0
3,000	48·3	52·2	53·3	52·7	50·3
4,000	44·0	49·8	50·4	49·0	46·9
5,000	39·7	47·0	48·0	45·0	43·3
Effect of an Elevation of 5,000 feet...	21·5	23·0	21·6	21·8	18·7

Height.	Sept. 1.	Sept. 5	Sept. 8.	Mean.	Effect of 1,000 ft.
Feet.	°	°	°	°	°
0	67·0	62·2	69·7	66·4	.....
1,000	59·8	57·8	63·0	60·6	5·5
2,000	53·2	53·0	60·4	55·4	5·2
3,000	49·2	48·7	55·7	51·3	4·1
4,000	47·7	45·0	51·5	48·0	3·3
5,000	46·0	41·4	48·4	44·8	3·2
Effect of an Elevation of 5,000 feet...	21·0	20·8	21·3	21·3	.....

From this table we learn that the mean decrease of temprature of the air exceeds 21° for the first mile, and, from the last column, that the rate of the decrease of temperature in the atmosphere is not uniform up to 5,000 feet. These results are based upon observations including clear and cloudy states of the sky: in the former the differences would be larger, and in the latter they would be smaller. The author then spoke upon the electral state of the air, which he found charged with positive electricity, decreasing in amount with elevation. With respect to ozone, he said, none was shown in the earlier ascents, but that large quantities were shown in the latter, and attributed the deficiency in the former to bad paper. He remarked, that diminished pressure exercised a very different influence upon a different individuals, dependant probably upon temperament and organisation; that the effect of high elevation was different upon the same individual at different times; that the time of vibration of a magnet was somewhat longer at high elevations than on the earth; that different notes and sounds pass more readily through the air than others, instancing that the barking of a dog can he heard two miles high, and the shouting of a multitude not one mile. The author concluded his paper with the following remarks:—These eight ascents led me to conclude, Firstly, that it was necessary to employ a balloon containing nearly 90,000 cubic feet of gas; and that it was impossible to get so high as 6 miles, even with a balloon of this magnitude, unless carburretted hydrogen, varying in specific gravity from 370 to 340, had been supplied for the purpose. It is true that these statements are rather conflicting when compared with those made by one or two early travellers who profossed to have reached some miles in height with small balloons. But if we recollect that at 3¾ miles high a volume of gas will double its bulk, we have at once a ready means of determining how high a balloon can go; and in order to reach an elavation of 6 or 7 miles it is obvious that one-third of the capacity of the balloon should be able to support the entire weight of the balloon, inclusive of sufficient ballast for the descent. The amount of ballast taken up affords another clue as to the power of reaching great heights. Gay-Lussac's ballast, was 33lb. Rush and Green, when their barometers, as stated by them, stood at 11°, had only 70lb. left; and this was considered sufficient *playing* power. We found that it was desirable to reserve 500 or 600lb.; and although we could have gone much higher by saving less, still on every occasion it was evident that a large amount of ballast was indispensable to regulate the descent and select a favourable spot with the nicest accuracy. Secondly, it was manifest throughout our various journeys that excessive altitude and extended range as to distance are quite incompatible. The readings of the instruments establish this; and it has been pointed out what a short time the balloon held its highest place, and how reluctantly it appeared to linger even at a somewhat less elevation. This was not owing to any leakage or imper

BANGALORE.

We are happy to learn that a vast stride in the administration of Civil justice within the limits of the Cantonment of Bangalore has been effected. If the improvement should not go quite so far as we might desire, still we are grateful to the authorities for the "half loaf" which they have considerately bestowed upon us in the establishment of the Small Cause Court, restricted as is its jurisdiction. In one sense, perhaps, this very restriction may prove a blessing to many; inasmuch as it may induce creditors to put forward their claims whilst the debtor is considered able to pay in full, or at least to reduce his debt by the payment of an instalment which will still keep him within the jurisdiction of the Court. But on the other hand mercantile transactions, even in the Cantonment, are not so restricted as that the limit of 500 Rs. could meet the requirements of our traders, whose interests, one would suppose, were chiefly considered in the creation of the new establishment and it certainly is out of all keeping with the pay of the judges. The first judge, L. Ricketts, Esq. we are informed, is to draw a salary of Rupees 1,000 per mensem, and he cannot decide any claim which exceeds Rupees 500, whereas the third judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras draws a much lower salary and possesses jurisdiction far exceeding that to be enjoyed by the first judge of our new Court. The second judge, N. Krishnia Iyengar, 1st judge of the late Adawlut Court is to be translated to the new Court on his former salary. Mr. J. Lacey, it is said, resigns the Auctioneer's hammer and takes up the pen as Clerk to the new Court, his stipend is to be rupees 200. The judges will leave for Madras, in a day or two, as we are informed, for the purpose of observing personally the working of the Presidency Court and to obtain a knowledge of its Rules and Regulations. This will delay the opening of the Court for a few days; some says till the 8th others till the 10th inst. The latter we should say are much more likely to be correct as it would be impossible, owing to Mr. Cockburn's want of energy or zeal to make the journey to Madras and back leaving any time at all for observation, within four days.—*Herald, Dec. 2.*

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

GREECE.

An extraordinary supplement of the *Bavarian Gazette* publishes the following details from Greece, received by telegraph. It will be seen that they give but little that is new:—

It was not the 22nd, and at a rather late hour at night, that the revolution broke out at Athens. On the 23rd, the King, returning from his tour in the provinces, arrived off the Piræus. When the *Amelie* came to an anchorage in the Bay of Salamis, an English and a French line-of-battle ship anchored there for his protection. The representatives of the Powers, who soon afterwards went on board, found the King calm and dignified, but not disposed to maintain a struggle. He told them that he had, for thirty years, devoted himself to the interests of the Greek people; that, during his voyage, he had received numerous marks of sympathy; that these testimonies were, in his opinion, the expression of the true feelings of Greece, but that he would not endeavour to reduce by force an opposition which had been able, after a reign of 30 years, to misrepresent his intentions so much as to make him pass for a pretender to absolute power. He moreover, said that he warted with full confidence the judgment of public opinion in Europe as to his reign; and that such opinion based on that of the majority of Greece, sufficed to avenge him for the aggression to which he did not morally yield, but which he would not repel in order to avoid the effusion of blood. Would it not have been better if he had occupied himself rather less with posterity and more with the present situation, since he knew the dangers of it.

Lord Carlisle on the American War.—Professor Cairnes, whose recent pamphlet on America has created so much interest, delivered an address in Dublin on the subject of the civil war, on Thursday night. The learned gentleman adhered to the views enunciated in his pamphlet, and contended that the course of the North was the course of humanity and civilisation. Lord Carlisle, in moving a vote of thanks to the professor, said the subject perhaps had a more intimate interest for himself, inasmuch as he personally visited that great American continent, and had become familiar with many of the actual battle grounds and scenes of conflict. The broad Potomac, the winding James river, the gentle Ohio, the brimming Mississippi, still glided before his memory with all their attractive feature; and though shocking indeed it was to him when he reflected that this wealth of waters, formed by the Almighty to fertilise the earth and blend its myriad families, of late should only have wafted the instruments of nautical slaughter, and that those endless slopes of waving verdure, on which he had gazed with such fond admiration, should have been reddened with the blood of fellow-countrymen and kinsmen—their own kinsmen and ours. (Applause.) He felt that he would best fall in with that, as it appeared to him, wise principle of neutrality which the Government to which he had the honour to belong (backed, he believed, by the general sense of the people) had hitherto maintained through these distressing conflicts—(loud cheers),—by maintaining that principle, and not presuming any opinion himself upon the respective merits of the conflicting parties; he yet should give vent to the wish which must pervade every Christian assembly—that under the over-ruling shapings of Divine Providence, more moderate councils and a milder spirit might for the future prevail—that slavery may loosen its hideous grasp and peace resume her blessed sway. (Cheers.) The Solicitor General, in seconding the resolution, said it would not be proper for him to express any opinion with respect to the fearful conflict in America, but he would say that, as a man, he did not feel his sympathies excited in behalf of either of these combatants. He could not give his sympathies to the Southerns, who were seeking to perpetuate and extend a system of slavery; and, he confessed, he could not find in the North the champions of humanity and civilisation. No one could tell what the result of the conflict might be; they could only leave it in the hands of Providence, and hope that out of this fearful wreck and war something good might arise and that they might see, in a manner they could not now foretell, the destinies of the human race elevated and improved: and that portion of the human race, which now occupied a degraded position in the South, and which in the North were detested and despised, rising to the rank and dignity of freemen, and enjoying in some other land, under institutions which are really free, that which, he feared, they never could enjoy in the United States of America.—*Manchester Guardian, Nov.* 1.

The Female Blondin.—A few days ago the "female Blondin"—the heroine of the Crystal Palace in 1858, and of the transit of the Thames on a tight rope 2,000 feet in length in August, 1861—was removed on crutches from St. Bartholomew's Hospital, a cripple for the rest of her life, from the accidental fracturing of the neck of the thigh-bone, more than two months ago, at Highbury-barn. The fractured limb is three inches shorter than the other, and perfectly useless. The heroine, with a courage truly characteristic, wished the surgeons to amputate the limb, if it could not be rendered serviceable, rather, as she observed, than have it dangling uselessly by the side of the other, and requiring support which she might find very difficult to obtain for the maintenance of the sound one. What renders the case of this unfortunate artist the more distressing is, she was the only support of an aged father and invalid sister.—*Home News, Nov.* 3.

The Case of Lieutenant M'Crea.

At the Central Criminal Court, on the 30th October, William M'Crea, 21, gentleman, was indicted for feloniously wounding George Perry on the high seas, with intent to murder him. The following is a report of the trial:—

Mr. Daly prosecuted; and Mr. Serjeant Ballantine (specially retained), with whom was Mr. Sleigh, appeared for the prisoner.

The learned counsel for the prosecution, in opening the case, said that it was not the intention of the prosecution to support those counts in the indictment for the higher offence, as it was evident from what had transpired that the prisoner's mind at the time of the occurrence was in a state of derangement, and, therefore, he should rest content with pressing the count charging the prisoner with an unlawful wounding.

Two witnesses were then called—namely, the captain of the vessel in which the occurrence took place, and the prosecutor. From their evidence it appeared that the prisoner was a passenger on board the ship *Northumberland*, from Madras to the port of London, he having been an officer of the Indian army who was returning home invalided. During the voyage it was remarked that his demeanour and conduct were very strange and eccentric. One thing he did was to give the captain his acceptance for a million of money, and afterwards his acceptance for two millions to renew the first. Towards the prosecutor, who was one of the officers of the vessel, the prisoner had manifested an evident dislike, and said he was a prime mover in a conspiracy on board against him. The wound which had led to this indictment had been inflicted by the prisoner striking him very violently on the head with a ship's mall.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said he could not controvert the facts of this very lamentable case. The prisoner, a young man, had held high military appointments in the Indian service, and was returning home in a bad state of health, and at the time he committed the act imputed to him he was not aware of the consequences that might follow.

Dr. Forbes Winslow was then called, and, in reply to the learned serjeant, said that on the 17th October he was called in to see the prisoner. He found him to be naturally of a weak mind, and on entering into conversation with him on the circumstances attending this matter he was incapable of giving witness any rational account, and he did not seem capable of any fixed idea. From the whole interview witness came to the conclusion that the prisoner's mind was not altogether sound, and that on the occasion which gave rise to the present proceedings he had acted under a delusion.

Mr. Baron Martin said that he felt some difficulty on that evidence as to whether the jury ought not to return a verdict of not guilty on the ground of insanity. He could understand the learned serjeant's anxiety that such should be the result of the deliberations of the jury, as it would have the effect of confining the prisoner for life.

After some consultation between his lordship and the learned counsel on both sides,

Mr. Baron Martin directed the jury to return a verdict of unlawfully wounding.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine then called a gentleman, who, in answer to the court, stated that the prisoner was of good family and had means of his own, having just come of age, sufficient to enable his friends to place him under proper restraint, and that he would be sent down into Scotland.

Mr. Baron Martin said that under these circumstances, he should order the prisoner to enter into recognisances to come up for judgment if called upon, with the direct understanding that if he committed any violence the court would interfere.

The gentleman assured the court that every care would be taken of the prisoner, and that his condition was improved, and much better than at the time of the commission of the offence.

The prisoner, a gentlemanly-looking man, who did not appear to pay the slightest attention to the proceedings, was then removed.—*Id.*

INDIAN PRESS.

THUGGEE.

(*From the Mofussilite, Nov.* 21.)

The September Part of the *Annals of Indian Administration* contains a short report on Thuggee and Dacoity for the years 1859-60. Thirty years ago, the whole of British India was thrown into a state of consternation by the sudden revelation that such a thing as a system of Thuggee existed; that the whole surface of India was covered with a net work of criminals, who not only made murder a trade, but who made it a part and parcel of their religious system. The Thugs composed a numerous and wide spreading confraternity, whose chief object was to murder rich travellers by strangulation in order to get possession of whatever money or valuables they might have about them. This unholy association had members in every walk of life, who played into each other's hands. Merchants of substance in the bazars, who by trafficking or exchanging money with travellers came to a knowledge of who were worth plundering and who were not. Pretended travellers who found means, on the pretence of associating for purposes of mutual protection, of making themselves fellow-travellers with their intended victims; falqueers, who by offering to point out cool wells or shady groves, lured their victims from the highways into retired and hidden spots, when the fatal deed could be more safely done. There were others who got themselves engaged as servants to form the retinue of the doomed traveller; and little did he know that the fawning domestic who prepared his daily pipe, was the *buttote* or selected murderer, who, even now, wore round his waist the sacred handkerchief with the charmed silver tied into one corner of it, that was to make the deed of death, speedy, prompt, and inevitable. Yet, so it was. It was not safe for any man above the rank of beggar to travel through country places, unless he had about him a large band of well-tried and well-armed personal retainers. Not only was the gang or confraternity of Thugs numerous, but its members were unceasing in their activity. One man, who was afterwards admitted as an approver, confessed that he had, with his own hand, strangled 719 persons; and he added to this confession, with a sigh:—"And, oh! Sahib, the number would have been a thousand, if I had not been twelve years in prison!"

Many things conspired to render the system of deceity easy to carry on. For instance, as a writer on the subject remarks, no public conveyances have ever existed in India (the want of roads, and the habits and customs of the natives being alike opposed to their use)—journeys, however long, have to be undertaken on foot or on horseback—parties, previously unknown to each other, associate together for mutual security and companionship—even the principal roads are only tracks made by the constant passage of people over them, often intersecting forests, jungles, and mountainous and uncultivated tracts, where there are but few villages and a scanty population—and there are never any habitations between the different villages, which are often some miles apart. Moreover, travellers seldom held any communication with the towns through which they pass, more than for the purchase of the day's provisions: they sometimes enter them, but pitch their tents or lie under the trees which surround them; to gain any intelligence of a person's progress from village to village is therefore almost impossible. The greatest facilities for disguise among thieves and Thugs exists in the endless divisions of the people into tribes, castes, and professions; and remittances to an immense amount are known to be constantly made from one part of the country to another in gold and silver, to save the rate of exchange; jewels also and precious stones are often sent to distant parts, under the charge of persons who purposely assume a mean and wretched appearance, and every one is obliged to carry money upon his person for the daily expenses of travelling. It is also next to impossible to conceal anything carried, from the unlimited power of search possessed by the officers of customs in the territories of native princes, or to guard against the information their subordinates may supply to Thugs, or robbers of any description.

We need not, therefore, be surprised that such a system as that of Thuggee existed, nor that Colonel Sleeman, who was afterwards at the head of the Department for its suppression should write:—"While I was in civil charge of the district of Nursingpoor, in the vally of the Nerbudda, in the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, no ordinary robbery or theft could be committed without my becoming acquainted with it, nor was there a robber or thief of the ordinary kind in the district, with whose character I had not become acquainted in the discharge of my duty as a magistrate; and if any man had then told me that a gang of assassins by profession resided in the village of Kundelee, not four hundred yards from my court, and that the extensive groves of the village of Mundesur, only one stage from me on the road to Saugor and Bhopal, was one of the greatest bheels, or places of murder, in all India; that large gangs from Hindostan and the Dukhun used to rendezvous in these groves, remain in them for days together every year, and carry on their dreadful trade all along the lines of road that pass by and branch off from them, with the knowledge and connivance of the two landholders by whose ancestors these groves had been planted, I should have thought him a fool or a madman; and yet nothing could have been more true; the bodies of a *hundred travellers* lie buried in and among the groves of Mundesur, and a gang of assassins lived in and about the village of Kundelee, while I was magistrate of the district, and extended their depredations to the cities of Poona and Hyderabad."

We have an account before us that was published in 1839; by which it appears that in the two preceding years the number of Thugs brought under cognizance of the law and disposed in various ways, had been 3,266; and that "1,800 notorious Thugs were at large in various parts whose names were known; *how many besides existed, it is impossible to conjecture.*"

A long time has elapsed since the last report on Thuggee was published. In fact, though no doubt there may have been sufficient activity in the operations of the Department, there has been some laxity in keeping the public acquainted with was doing. However, we are willing to accept the present report as a token that we shall have better information hereafter. From it we learn, that at the close of the year 1858, there were 1,101 known and professional Thugs at large throughout India. On the 1st of January, 1861, the number still unapprehended was 967. We cannot but think this an insufficient and unsatisfactory decrease. The men are known by name; there is an entire department which has no other occupation than that of ferreting them out, and yet they account for only 134 in two years. We say nothing of Dacoits who are at large, further than to give the Department credit of having kept them down to a fair extent. But more attention should be paid to beating down the horrible and inhuman system of Thuggee, as a system. It seems, to have the Punjab for its head-quarters, and the Muzbee Sikhs for its chief adherents. Of these Punjabee Thugs, 511 whose names were known, were at large on January 1st, 1861. The Report argues that many of them are probably dead, as many were old men when originally registered; but they must all be accounted for, before we can rely on the crime being permanently extinguished. At the same date, 14 Thugs remained unapprehended in the Agra Circle, and in the Lucknow Circle, there were 10 Thugs, and 23 prisoners at large.

The report concludes with the following general remarks on the subject of Thuggee:—"The crime of Thuggee by strangulation may, on the whole, be said to have been suppressed throughout British India; in the Punjaub the practice has been confined to a single people, the Murbees. Thirty-six Thug approvers, one hundred and forty-seven dacoit approvers, and fifty-eight Thug and dacoit prisoners, escaped during the mutiny from the offices of the Department at Agra, Etawah, and Lucknow, or deserted from the police into which they had been introduced, or a total number of two hundred and forty-one professional criminals. Of these one hundred and fifty-nine were re-captured by the Department, or surrendered themselves to its Officers."

The Natives of Southern Australia.—The Tribes of the central part of Victoria are cannibals of the lowest description. Newborn babes are frequently killed and eaten by the parents and their children. This always happens when a child is born before the previous child is able to walk. They believe that by eating as much as possible of the one the other will possess the strength of both. In appearance they differ from the Tasmanians, who are black and have woolly hair, while these tribes have curly hair and an olive complexion, and in some cases of the young even a tinge of red cheeks is perceptible. They have thick beards, high cheek-bones, rather large black eyes, protruding eye-brows (which make the forehead appear to recede more than it really does) thick noses and very large mouths. The jaw is large and square and teeth prominent. The great squareness of the jaw has been thought to result from continually tearing food with the teeth, as young children have not got it, nor those who have lived nearly entirely with white people. Polygamy is customary, some having three or four wives; but the coveted number appears to be two. Some, however, think one wife quite sufficient. They are taught to believe by their priests that rain is caused by burning human hair; and this they seem to believe more ardently than anything else.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.

Bass & Co.'s BEER BOTTLED by J. J. Stone and Co. in Quarts, for sale. Apply to
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

Beaujolais wine.—A light sound Burgundy, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee, at Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

For sale.—Ruck, Fenwick & Co.'s Sherry and Port. Barton & Guestier, Bey-chevelle Claret, and Ruinart Pere, and Fils Champagne, just arrived.
Milner & Son's Patent Fire Resisting Safes.
Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

Just received.—A fresh Consignment of the following; celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases:
Ducemier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hernozants.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate.

On sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. Cockburn & Campbell.

Port in Case containing	3 Dozen	(Quarts.
Do. in Case containing	2 ,,	(Pints.)
Old Tom in Case containing	1 ,,	
Whiskey in Case containing	1 ,,	

W. NICOL & Co.

For sale.—The following superior Wines—

Sparkling Moselle in Cases of 1 Dozen Quarts.			
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Sparkling Hock	ditto	1	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

For sale.—Giesler's Champagne. Large supplies from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co. of London, expected immediately; orders for which will be registered by
W. NICOL & Co.

On sale at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
Block and Grey's Claret in Case containing 1 doz. each.
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing..... 1 ,, ,,
Do. Brandy in Case containing..... 1 ,, ,,
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing ½ ,, ,,
W. NICOL & Co.

For sale—

Burgandy Wines.	Rs.	Liqueurs.	Rs.
Hermitage, qts.	30	Anisette	30
St. George ,,	23	Crèmes de Creüs	22
Chambertin ,,	20	Brandies.	
Do. Pints.	11	Delbruck Fils old	32
Clos. Vongeot qts.	18	Craritte Dupont's do...	25
Do. Pints.	10	Castillon's do...	28
Clarets.	Rs.	Cordials.	Rs.
Léoville, qts.	30	Raspberry	20
Chateau Margaux	22	Cherry Cordial	20
Sauterne	22	Whiskey	21
Sherry.	Rs.	Old Tom, by Booth	18
Old Golden	22	Ginger Wine, by John Grabbie	20
Brown	20	German Absinthe	18

N. B.—To close an Account. Messrs. Delbruck Fils, "St. Estephe" Claret sold hitherto at Rs. 24, reduced to Rs. 16 per dozen. Apply to
ALBERT VINAY.
5, Forbes Street.

Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co' beg leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their Wines and Spirits through their Agents, Messrs. Leggatt & Co., Bombay, at those Godowns they will in future be always procurable.
Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India:—

List of Prices.

	Per Dozen. Rs.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases	20
Do. Do. Black ,,	25
Do. Do. Yellow ,,	32
Amontillado, Red ,,	32
Port Black ,,	28
Do. Pints ,,	15
Claret Blue ,,	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow ,,	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	36
Champagne, Sparkling	36
Do. do. 1st quality	42
Sauterne	30
Moselle	30
Do. Sparkling	36
Rheinish	20
Pale Brandy	30
Do. very fine	36
Gin, Old Tom	18
Geneva,	15 Flasks 23
Cherry Brandy, finest	36
Do. do. Pints	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.
N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.
11, Rugent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

Wines, Spirits, & Beer, price list.—Messrs. Treacher & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

Sherries—			
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	,,	,, 24
White do.			
Brown do.			
Yellow do.		,,	,, 22
Madeira, very old		,,	,, 42
Port—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	,, 26
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal	Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 13
Claret—			
Chateau Margaux		,,	,, 34
Leoville		,,	,, 23
St. Julien		,,	,, 22
Medoc		,,	,, 16
Champagne—			
Superior quality	A. De Paul Quarts	,,	,, 40
Do.	A. De Paul Pints	,,	,, 21
Do.	J. C. Moritot Quarts	,,	,, 36
Do.	do. Pints	,,	,, 19
Hock—			
Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Johannis Berg / Coblentz Rhine / do.	per dozen	Rs. 38
Mosselle do.		,,	,, 30
Crabbie's Ginger Wine		,,	,, 21
Treacher & Co.'s do.		,,	,, 18
Curacoa		,,	,, 42
Maraschino		,,	,, 40
Cherry Brandy		,,	,, 30
Spirits—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		,,	,, 30
do. do.	Julius Robin (30 years old)	,,	,, 30
Rum	Fine old Jamaica	,,	,, 20
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London	,,	,,
Do.	Hollands in cases	,,	,,
Whiskey	Glenlivet, Cambie	,,	,, 21

Beers and stout.
Allepp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just in hand in excellent condition.
Guinness' Dublin, Barclay and Perkins' London, and Tennents' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
TREACHER & Co.
Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kuraachee, and Kotree.

Business Announcements.

By the overland mail.—Great novelty.—Received from Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, a few Mutton hams.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate.

A few Chubbs' patent wrought iron strong holdfast fire resisting safes, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen at the late Bank of Bombay Premises. Apply to Hormusjee Bomanjee at Messrs. B. & A. Hormajee.

Fishing tackle.—Messrs. Treacher & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.
The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay 21st June 1862.

To messes and outstations.—Messrs. Treacher & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent. discount for prompt payment.
Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Byculla, October 16th 1862.

Preserved provisions.—From D. Hogarth & Co., of Aberdeen and London, per Ship *Talbot*. There comprise Roast Beef, Corned Beef, Rump Steaks, Boiled Beef, Roast Veal, Veal and Vegetables, Roast Mutton, Haricot Mutton, Irish Stew, Boiled Mutton, Scotch Haggis, Seasoned Beef, Mixed Collops, A lamode Beef, Ox Cheek and Vegetables, Beef and Vegetables, Stewed Veal, Minced Veal, Veal Cutlets, Calf's Heads, Seasoned Mutton, Hashed Mutton, Mutton and Vegetables, Lamb and Peas, Veal and Peas, Curried Veal.
Soups.—Mock Turtle, Giblet, Hare, Mulligatawney, Vegetable, Green Peas, Cressi, Vermicelli, Venison, Oyster, Veal, Ox Cheek, Chicken, Kidney, Julienne, Gravy Soup, Mutton Broth, Grouse, Partridge, Fine Bouill, and Essence of Beef.
Fish.—Findon Haddocks, Fresh Herrings, Salmon, Oysters, and Lobsters.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

Business Announcements.

Messrs. Lawson & McKenzie, Ship "Chandlers," &c. &c., No. 6, Medow Street, Fort, have on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a few choice Hams and Cheeses at Rs. 1 per lb., and a few Jars of good Biscuit Butter, at 12 annas per lb., just landed from the ship *Flying Venus*.

F. Borsini respectfully informs Officers of the Army and Navy, Merchants, Bankers, and Inhabitants, that he has this day commenced business of Horizontal Duplex and Lever Watch and Chronometer Maker.
Every description of Watch and Musical Box repaired expeditiously, and accurately.
Charges moderate.—Terms Cash.
4, Medow Street, (upstairs), Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1862.

Bosselet & Co.—Watchmakers and Jewellers have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.
All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.
Rosselet & Co. would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

T. Williamson, Gentlemen's Hair Cutter.
Hair Cut at the Shop.....Rs. 1
Do. do. at their own Houses..... ,, 2
A supply of the undermentioned Toilet Requisites and Medical Specifics on hand:—
Williamson's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Price Rs. 5 per 4 oz. phials.
Do. Anti-Scurf Hair Lotion. Price Rs. 3 per quart.
Williamson's Asthmatic Powders, Rs. 3 per 1 dozen packets.
Do. Vegetable Dysentery Pills, Rs. 2-8 per dozen.
No. 6, Bake House Lane, Fort.

Just received.—Per Ships *Caledonian* and *Sea Horse*. Tennent's Beer in quarts and pints. Tennent's Porter in quarts and pints, in magnificent condition.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

By the mail.—Fourteen songs and ballads, written and composed by Prince Ernest (The Duke of Saxe-Coburg) and his Royal Highness the late Prince Albert.
The great exhibition Music Book containing the national and patriotic airs of the principal countries of the world.
McCOMBIE, & WRIGHT.

Notice.—The Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India is now prepared to register orders for Seeds to be received from England on, or about the 27th of April next.
Orders should be forwarded to the undersigned on, or before the 25th of January 1863.
The following is the Society's Retail Price List.

Peas.	Per lb. Rs. A.		Per oz. Rs. A.
Early Emperor	0 8	Lettuce	1 4
Dickson's Favourite	0 8	Parsley	0 4
Early Frame	0 5	Radish of sorts	0 6
Prince Albert	0 5	Turnip ,,	0 6
Harrison's Glory	0 8	Cauliflower early and late	2 0
,, Perfection	0 8	Cauliflower Walcheren	2 0
Napoleon	0 8	Cucumber long prickly	0 6
Champion of England	0 10	,, Stock wood	3 0
Veitch's Perfection	1 0	Parsnip	0 4
Ne plus ultra	1 0	Asparagus	0 4
Mammoth Marrow	0 14	Seakale	0 4
Waterloo	0 8	Red Tomatoe	1 4
Green Marrow	0 8	Kohl Rabi of sorts	0 8
Bishops Dwarf	0 8	Brussels Sprouts	0 12
Blue Scimetar	0 4	Leek	0 12
Ringwood Marrow	0 8	Lavender	0 4
French Beans of sorts	0 10	Thyme	1 8
Windsor	0 8	Mustard	0 2
Cabbage.	Per oz.	Cress	0 2
Drumhead	0 8	Water Cress	0 6
Sugar Loaf	0 8	Vegetable Marrow	1 4
Red Dutch	0 10	Onions of sorts	0 6
Beet.		Spinach of sorts	0 2
Red Beet	0 10	Sweet Herbs	1 8
Cattel's Crimson	0 10	Salsafy	1 4
Carrots.		Borecole	1 4
Long Orange	0 4	Capsicum	1 8
Early Horn	0 6	Fennel	1 8
Endive	0 10	Marjoram	1 8
Brocoli.		Mint	1 8
Granges Brocoli	1 8	Sage	1 8
Purple Cape	1 0	Exotic Flower seeds at similar rates.	
Wilcove	1 2		
Mammoth	1 2		
Celery	0 12		

A deduction of 25 per cent. is made to members of the Society, the subscription to which is Rupees 15 a year.
For a hundred Rupees the Society sells a SELECT PACKET containing:—
42 lbs. of Peas of sorts, 25 lbs. of Beans of sorts, 2lbs. Cress, 2lbs. Radish, 1lb. Spinach of sorts, 2lbs. Mustard, 27 oz. of Cabbage of sorts, 8 oz. Borecole, Brocoli, Cauliflower, &c. &c., 8 oz. of Beet, 12 oz. Carrot, 1 oz. Celery, 3 oz. Endive, 6oz. Lettuce, 14 oz. Onions, 2 oz. Parsley, 2 oz. Leek, 4 oz. Salsify and Scorzocera 5 oz. Turnip, 3 oz. Parsnip, 1 oz. Corn-Salad, 1 oz. of Chervil, 1 oz. Chicory, 3 oz. Savoy, 1 oz. Cardoon, 3 packets of Melon Seed, 8 packets of Cucumber, 8 packets of Sweet Herbs, 2 packets Vegetable Marrow, and a packet of Annuals.
GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
Secretary to the Society.
Town Hall, Bombay, 5th Dec. 1862.

Pianoforte warehouse.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Gloriana*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly recommended for India) with the extreme compass of Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Wholesale General Dealers.
No. 1, *Church Gate Street.*

Notice.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 20, Meadow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.		
,,	do. do.	Balmoral Boots.
,,	do.	Patent Leather Dress Boots,
,,	do.	French Calf Walking do.
,,	Shooting Boots with hooks.	
,,	French Calf Oxford Shoes.	
,,	Enamel do.	do.
Ladies'	Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.	
,,	Bronze Kid do.	do. do.
,,	Colored Cashmere	do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.		
Do.	Patent Leather Strap Shoes.	
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.		

A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.
Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1852. Red Boot Mart.

For Sale.

For sale.—The A 1 Iron Clipper Barque *Ellesmere*, thoroughly found and ready for Sea. For particulars apply to
W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 25th November 1862.

For sale.—Six Kangaroo Dogs, just arrived from South Australia. To be sold by Public Auction on the 20th December, if not previously disposed of by private contract. Apply to DOSSABHOY BYRAMJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

For sale by private contract.—The Salt Batty Field, called *Kandley*, situated at Chimboor in Salsette, containing by admeasurement about fifteen Beegas. For further particulars, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

For sale, a quantity of SWEDISH DEAL PLANKS, one and three inches thick. Apply to Captain Hansen, on board the *Helios*, or to the Agents for the Ship.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co.
Bombay, 5th December 1862.

For sale at the Godown of the Bassein Sugar Company, (Limited,) No. 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Refined Sugar, of the following qualities:—

No. 1 at Rs. 5 per maund of 28 lbs.		
,, 2 ,,	4½	do. do.
,, 3 ,,	4¼	do. do.

In bags of 14 and 28 lbs. each.
Bombay, 17th November 1862.

Copper plate press for sale.—A new iron copper plate press, with Heater, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitelog, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas, &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

Chubb's boxes for sale.—Office Boxes, with Leather Portfolios and Velvet Board, forming Writing Desks, with Ink Pot and Pen Tray attached. Also Paper and Cash Boxes of sizes. None are genuine unless there is Chubb and Son's signature with gold ink on them. Apply to Messrs. Robert Frith & Co., Bombay.

To letter press printers, and others.—For immediate sale.—Double royal Columbian presses, in first-rate order.
Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

Fletcher & Mitchell at the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, have for sale—
Cast Iron Socket, and Flanged Pipes from 2 to 9 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Tubing with Bends, Tees and Cast Iron Cocks from ½ to 2 inches diameter.
"Lambert's" Patent Stop and Bit Cocks from ½ to 1½ inch diameter.
Steam Stop Valves from 1 to 2 inches diameter.
Common Stop, Bit and Ball Cocks.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors' and Miners' Tools, &c. &c.

Business Announcements.

Just received, per ship *Empress of India*.—A fresh consignment of the celebrated Parraffin Candles.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Mrs. Hern, Milliner and Dress-Maker, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

Dorabjee Hormusjee, Milliner, No. 20 Medow Street, Fort.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c.

Mrs. McAuley.
No. 23, Apollo Street, Fort.—Just to hand a choice selection of fashionable Millinery for the present season, moderately priced to ensure ready sale.
N.B.—Wedding and Mourning articles always on hand.

Mrs. Hern,
Milliner and Dress Maker,
3, Medow Street, Fort.
Begs to intimate that she has just received several cases of
New Goods,
consisting of Trimmed and Untrimmed Crinoline and Straw Bonnets and Hats for Ladies and Children, made up Bonnets, Infant's Hoods and Hats, Feather Tufts.
A nice assortment of Flowers, Ribbons, Bonnet Caps, Black and White Tulle Fails, Velvet Head-dresses, Coronets ornamented with Steel.
A choice selection of Wreath and Bouquets.
Plain and Fancy Silks,